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May 5th, 2008 2008 Primary Election Readiness Briefing



Members of the Indiana, National, and Foreign Press Corps,

Welcome to Indiana! If you are not lucky enough to call our state home, we hope that you enjoy your time in our state. Hoosiers are ready to make their mark on national, state, and local politics during our 2008 Primary Election, an election that may have an impact on national presidential politics for the first time in 40 years.

Our local election officials, in conjunction with over 30,000 poll workers statewide, continue to drive Indiana's successful election process. Their behind-the-scenes efforts over many months, which included long days and working weekends, will allow our citizens to successfully exercise our most sacred civic transaction – the right to vote.

Even though interest has risen in Indiana's primary, state and local leaders have prepared with the same intensity, integrity, and effort as they do for every Hoosier election. Because of their efforts and the efforts of many others, Indiana will continue to implement an election system that provides integrity in the process and accuracy at the polls.

This update includes information designed to give you an overview of state and local level preparations for the election, as well as a few basics to assist you during the election tomorrow. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my office on Election Day through any of the numbers provided.

Sincerely,

Todd Rokita

Indiana Secretary of State



Table of Contents

Up	date on Election Preparation	Page				
1.	Voter statistics as of 5:00 a.m. on May 5 th , 2008.	3				
2.	Table of abbreviations used.	4				
3.	State and county level preparations for increased voter turnout.	5				
4.	Indiana's voter ID law and the primary election.	8				
5.	"What if": Possible Election Day Situations and Responses.	11				
6.	Help America Vote Act outreach and information initiatives.	14				
7.	Updated numbers for military and overseas voters.	16				
8.	8. Completion of the absentee ballot process.					
9.	Direct contact: How Indiana reports on Election Day issues.	19				
Inc	liana Election Basics					
1.	Basic election process and election official organization.	20				
2.	The life of an Indiana ballot.	22				
3.	After the election: Learning statewide results.	24				
4.	Voting technology: Voting machines and the statewide voter file.	25				
5.	Party challenges in Indiana's open primary system.	30				
6.	A brief summary of Indiana's provisional ballot process.	31				
7.	Indiana's vote center pilot program.	34				
8.	Campaign finance reporting in Indiana.	35				
9.	Media contacts and application for press credentials.	35				
achr achr achr achr	ment B: County-by-county Breakdown of Absentee Voting ment C: Latest Communication; SOS, County Officials ment D: Latest Communication; SOS, Campaigns, Parties ment E: Map of Indiana's 92 Counties	Boards				
	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Inc. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. achrachrachrachrachrachrachrachrachrachr	 Table of abbreviations used. State and county level preparations for increased voter turnout. Indiana's voter ID law and the primary election. "What if": Possible Election Day Situations and Responses. Help America Vote Act outreach and information initiatives. Updated numbers for military and overseas voters. Completion of the absentee ballot process. Direct contact: How Indiana reports on Election Day issues. Indiana Election Basics Basic election process and election official organization. The life of an Indiana ballot. After the election: Learning statewide results. Voting technology: Voting machines and the statewide voter file. Party challenges in Indiana's open primary system. A brief summary of Indiana's provisional ballot process. Indiana's vote center pilot program. Campaign finance reporting in Indiana. Media contacts and application for press credentials. achment A: County-by-county Breakdown of Voter Registrations achment B: County-by-county Breakdown of Absentee Voting achment C: Latest Communication; SOS, County Officials achment D: Latest Communication; SOS, Campaigns, Parties 				



Voter Statistics as of 5:00 a.m. on May 5th, 2008

Indiana has **4,318,995** registered voters, according to the Statewide Voter Registration System.*

In 2008, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **303,893** voter registrations (138,297 New / 165,596 Updated), which amounts to an increase of 7.57% this year.

From the 2006 General Election, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **793,807** voter registrations (317,979 New / 475, 828 Updated).

From the 2004 General Election, Indiana experienced an overall increase of **22,393** voter registrations. The Statewide Voter Registration File did not yet exist. Numbers may be skewed due to over 600,000 duplicate or inaccurate voter records that were cleaned from the list in 2006 and 2007.

Current Statistics on Absentee Ballots in Indiana:

As of 5:00 a.m. on May 5th, 2008, over **127,247** Indiana voters have cast absentee ballots. To date, 76% of those voting absentee have selected the Democrat primary ballot (138,106 Democrats/ 43,335 Republicans/246 Other).*

In 2006, Indiana voters cast 61,345 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.

In 2004, Indiana voters cast 56,521 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.

In 2002, Indiana voters 57,023 absentee ballots in the Primary Election.

For an in-depth profile of Indiana's demographics, geography, education, income, health, labor force statistics, and other information, please visit: http://www.stats.indiana.edu or the Indiana Department of Workforce Development at: http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov.

^{*}Please See Attachment A, a county-by-county breakdown of voter registration numbers.

^{*}Please See Attachment B, a county-by-county breakdown of absentee ballot information.



Table of Abbreviations Used

BMV:

Bureau of Motor Vehicles (Indiana)

CAT:

County Advisory Team

CEB

County Election Board

DRE:

Direct Record Electronic (voting machine)

EAC:

Election Assistance Commission (federal)

ES&S:

Election Systems and Software Company

FEC:

Federal Election Commission

FVAP:

Federal Voting Assistance Program

HAVA:

Help America Vote Act

IC:

Indiana Code

IEC:

Indiana Election Commission

IED:

Indiana Election Division

ISDH:

Indiana State Department of Health

OS:

Optical Scan (voting machine)

PAC:

Political Action Committee

PRO:

Provisional Ballot (IEC forms)

SVF:

Statewide Voter File

SVRS

Statewide Voter Registration System

VCPP:

Vote Center Pilot Project

VRG:

Voter Registration (IEC forms)

VRO:

Vital Records Office (ISDH)

VSTOP:

Voting System Technical Oversight Program



State and County Level Preparations for Increased Voter Turnout

Indiana's 92 counties have prepared for Primary Election Day activities with the same effort and integrity as with every election. Because of an increase in voter registrations, county election officials have been advised to anticipate and plan for increased communication resources, poll workers, volunteers, and ballots.

County Level Support

The Office of the Secretary of State has helped facilitate thousands of hours of county-level communication by phone and in-person, as well through email and the Statewide Voter Registrations System since the beginning of the year. Since April 7th, the Office has maintained ongoing discussions with the following counties:

Flavel County	Kosciusko County	Randolph County
-	•	Ripley County
Fountain County	Lake County	Spencer County
Gibson County	LaPorte County	St Joseph County
Grant County	Lawrence County	Starke County
Greene County	Madison County	Steuben County
Hamilton County	Marion County	Tippecanoe
Hancock County	Marshall County	County
Harrison County	Miami County	Vigo County
Hendricks County	Monroe County	Wabash County
Henry County	Montgomery	Warren County
Howard County	County	Warrick County
Jackson County	Morgan County	Washington
Jasper County	Noble County	County
Jay County	Parke County	Wayne County
Jefferson County	Porter County	Wells County
Johnson County	Posey County	White County
Knox County	Putnam County	Whitley County
	Floyd County Fountain County Gibson County Grant County Greene County Hamilton County Hancock County Harrison County Hendricks County Henry County Howard County Jackson County Jasper County Jay County Jefferson County Johnson County	Floyd County Fountain County Gibson County Grant County Greene County Hamilton County Harrison County Hendricks County Henry County Howard County Jasper County Johnson County HaGrange Lake County Layrence County Madison County Marion County Marshall County Miami County Monroe County Montgomery County Morgan County Noble County Parke County Johnson County Posey County

A representative sample of Indiana counties were recently surveyed on election preparations, including Allen, Lake Vanderburgh, Boone, Hendricks, Floyd, Vigo, Clark, Warrick, LaPorte, Elkhart, Bartholomew, Monroe, St. Joseph, Lawrence, Harrison, Washington, Ripley, and Putnam Counties, among others. Election officials believe they have adequately prepared for expected increases in voter turnout. Results show:

100 percent of counties surveyed believed that they are ready for Tuesday's election



- 75 percent of counties surveyed have printed additional paper ballots for Tuesday's election. Note: counties indicating that they *did not* print additional
 - ballots use Direct Record Electronic (DRE) voting machines which do not require paper ballots. However, a number of DRE voting machine counties indicated that they are printing additional backup paper ballots for use in the event of an emergency. (What if a polling location runs out of ballots? See page 10.)
- All Indiana Counties surveyed believe that they have recruited sufficient numbers
 of poll workers and that they have been trained adequately. Many counties
 planned to hold extra poll worker training sessions during the past weekend for
 any recent additions to their poll worker roster.
- All counties surveyed indicated that their poll locations would be prepared for the election.
- As of May 5th, 92 of 92 counties have already printed their full set of poll books.

Voting Systems Testing

To assure readiness and accuracy of voting equipment, Indiana law requires that all counties conduct public tests of their voting systems no later than 14 days before every election. Counties are required to certify that the voting machines correctly tabulate votes and report this information to the Indiana Election Division (IED) no later than 7 days after completion of the tests. All tests have been conducted as of May 5, 2008.

Additional Infrastructure

To assure that all counties are adequately equipped to utilize the State Wide Voter Registration System, the State has provided 60 counties with additional hardware and network equipment including: desktop PCs, laser printers, bar code readers, label printers, flatbed Scanners, and high speed scanners for the larger counties.

While not every situation or occurrence can be anticipated, Indiana's county clerks have worked hard to prepare for the election. Please see Attachment C for the latest communication between the Indiana Secretary of State's Office and county election officials.



State Level Outreach to New Voters

In response to significant increases in voter registration over the past several months, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office has reallocated resources from the General Election outreach plan to the Primary Election in order to reach out to new voters.

More than **160,000** new voters and those with records updated since the November 2007 municipal election received a postcard, mailed to their home, detailing "5 Things" voters need to know on Election Day, including:

- 1) Planning ahead: what to bring, where to vote and where to call for information.
- 2) Information on photo ID requirements.
- 3) Reminder that voting by Provisional Ballot is available if there is a problem with the voter's registration record or ID.
- 4) Notice that important information for voters such as "The Voter's Bill of Rights" including where complaints can be filed, instructions on using voting machines and sample ballots are posted at all voting locations.
- 5) Notice that all Indiana polling places are required to meet Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for accessibility, and be equipped with ADA accessible voting machines.

The Secretary of State's Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Team developed and implemented a special media campaign to reach out to new voters (\$30,000 of print advertising) including information on photo ID requirements, via TV, Radio, Print, and Transit advertising campaigns – See page 12). Though the campaign was statewide, special attention was paid to 20 counties with the highest number of new voter registrations since the last election. Those counties include: Marion (+27,478), Lake, (+13,539), Allen (+9,311), St. Joseph (+7,478), Hamilton (+7,255), Monroe (+6,978), Tippecanoe (+4,831), Elkhart (+4,588), Vanderburgh (+4,456), Porter (+3,758), Hendricks (+3,625), Johnson (+3,409), LaPorte (+2,712), Vigo (+2,616), Delaware (+2,590), Clark (+2,417), Madison (+2,343), Floyd (+1,929), Bartholomew (+1,741), and Morgan (+1,706).

College Student Outreach

Through campus based student outreach activities, Indiana's college student population has received focused information on registering to vote, voting and details on Indiana's



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

photo ID requirements. Students registering to vote in Indiana for the first time were sent voter information postcards. The State's new voter media campaign focused on counties with large college and university student populations including:

1)	Delaware County	(Ball State)
2)	Marion County	(IU-PU Indianapolis, Butler University and others)
3)	Monroe County	(Indiana University)
4)	St. Joseph County	(Notre Dame, St. Mary's)
5)	Tippecanoe County	(Purdue University)
6)	Vanderburgh County	(University of Southern Indiana, U. of Evansville)
7)	Vigo County	(Indiana State University)

Additionally, the Secretary of State's Office spearheaded a College Student Email Campaign. Eight of the state's largest universities distributed a campus-wide email detailing information on photo ID requirements and absentee ballot options for college students. Though exact figures are not available it is estimated that these emails were sent to and received by over 115,000 students throughout the state.

A Note on College Student Voting Requirements

College Students, as with all voters, are expected to register to vote from their permanent address, *according to the perception of the voter*. Indiana law provides that a person *does not* gain residency in a precinct when they move there for temporary employment, educational purposes etc., <u>without the intent of making a permanent home there</u>. *If* it is the intent of the student that their school address will be their permanent address, than they are eligible to register to vote using that address (see: IC 3-5-5-7).

As a result of these new voter outreach and education initiatives, the Secretary of State's Primary Election Outreach spending has increased by almost 50%

Indiana's Voter ID Law and the Primary Election

Just last week, the United States Supreme Court ruled in a 6 to 3 decision, to uphold Indiana's Voter ID law. Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita, as the respondent in the case, was a vigorous defendant Indiana's law throughout the two-and-a-half year adjudication process.

Indiana's Voter ID Law (Public Law 109-2005) requires Indiana residents to present a photo ID before casting a ballot at the polls on Election Day. Note that the substance of this law took effect in July, 2005. *Prior* to this week's Primary Election, Hoosiers have quite successfully, voted in 4 statewide elections and 4 Special Elections under the photo ID requirements.



Under the statute, acceptebel ID must meet 4 criteria to be acceptable for voting purposes. The ID must:

- 1. Display the voter's photo.
- 2. Display the voter's name, which must conform with name on the voter registration record (an explanation of acceptable variation follows).
- 3. Display an expiration date that is either current, or expired *no earlier* than the date of the last Indiana General Election (in this case, November 7, 2006).
- 4. Be issued by an agency of the State of Indiana or the U.S. government.

Generally, an Indiana driver's license, Indiana photo ID card, U.S. Passport, or military ID is sufficient. Exemptions exist for the indigent, those with a religious objection to being photographed, and for elderly or disabled individuals living in state-licensed facilities where a precinct polling place is also located.

Persons with limited incomes, those with religious objections, and those who forget to bring adequate identification to the polls may cast a *provisional ballot* at the polls without photo identification. Individuals voting *absentee-in-person* ("early voting") at a county election office, must have an acceptable ID, however a voter could vote without an ID, if they can affirm at that time (by sworn affidavit), that they cannot afford an ID or have a religious objection to being photographed.

Persons voting absentee-by-mail are not required to show a photo ID (under that rationale that a photo would do nothing to prove identification without the person also being there for comparison). Absentee *balloting-by-mail* is available to *anyone* 65 or older, and voters with disabilities. Voters who qualify to vote *absentee-by-traveling board*, including the home bound, are *not* required to show photo ID (For more information on the absentee ballot process and traveling boards, please see page 16).

The name on the photo ID must "conform" to the name on the voter registration record, however the name does *not* have to be an *identical match*. For example, common nicknames for first names, or substitute middle names for a given first name qualify under the statute. Also initials, as a substitute for a first or middle name, are an acceptable variation.

Voters who have changed their name due to marriage, adoption or divorce may rely on Indiana's long-standing change of name or address procedures. Indiana allows a voter to



Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

provide the current version of their name by simply writing their new name on the precinct poll list next to their current entry (see IC 3-7-41).

Voters can also update their voter registration information at the polling site by using the VRG - 4/12 form. This form (available at the polls) allows a voter who has either moved less than 30 days before the election, or moved (anytime) within the same county and congressional district, to vote one final time at their previous precinct. Voters are required to provide their new address on the form - which will lead to their voter registration to be updated after the election.

State law requires that the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) provide *free* photo identification to citizens who do not already have a valid photo ID that meets state requirements for voting. For additional information, please visit http://www.photoID.in.gov.

Informing Hoosier Citizens of the Photo ID Requirement

The Indiana Secretary of State's Office has invested over \$1.25 million dollars (federal and state-matching funds) on photo ID-related education and outreach efforts. This funding amount does *not* include funding for other voting outreach and education efforts. Many of the state's photo ID education and outreach efforts were executed as soon as the new law took effect in 2005. As noted above, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office has expanded photo ID-related outreach in an effort to focus on newly registered voters during this busy 2008 Primary Election season.

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles

All BMV locations that normally issue driver licenses and ID Cards will have extended hours (8:30 AM to 8:00 PM) on Monday, the day before the electon. <u>All BMV locations</u> will also be open on Election Day from 6:00 A.M to 7:00 PM.

Identification card applicants who are 65 years or older, and can attest that they have never been issued a birth certificate because their birth was never recorded with a state office of vital statistics, may present other forms of identification as a primary document, along with the necessary secondary document, for an Indiana identification card.

The BMV Mobile Unit

Since August of last year, Indiana's BMV Mobile Unit has logged over 76 days of travel stopping to provide photo-ID's at over 47 locations in 24 counties and 26 cities. For additional information on the Bureau of Motor Vehicles Mobile Unit, please contact Joe Frank at (317) 232-1946.



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

The BMV Mobile Unit will be operating during business hours at the City Market, 200 E. Meridian Street, Indianapolis Indiana, to provide photo IDs to voters casting in-person absentee ballots at the Marion County Election Board on Monday, May 5th.

On Election Day, the BMV Mobile Unit will be available to provide free photo IDs to voters at the Indianapolis Children's Museum located at 3000 N Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208. Please visit http://www.in.gov/bmv for additional information.

Indiana Department of Health

Generally, a birth certificate is required to obtain an Indiana drivers license or non-drivers photo-ID. Certified copies of birth certificates are available from the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) or from a local health department office in the county where the birth occurred. Requests for birth certificates must be accompanied by specified forms of identifying documentation (one of form of a "primary document", or two of several types of "secondary documents").

Birth records in the ISDH (Vital Records Office) begin with October 1907. Prior to October 1907, records of birth were filed *only* with the local health department in the county where the birth occurred.

Individuals seeking birth certificates can apply in person at the ISDH Vital Records Office or at their local county health department. Voters with access to the Internet and a credit card can apply for copies of their records online. Birth certificates cost \$10 for the first certified copy and \$4 for each additional copy.

The ISDH Vital Records Office will be open from 8:30 – 3:00 on Election Day. Voters should contact Registrar of Records, Corey Ealy, (317) 233-7523. The ISDH Vital Records Office is located at 2 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. For more information, please visit http://www.in.gov/isdh.

"What if..." Possible Election Day Situations and Responses

What if a voting machine breaks during the day?

Neither Indiana nor any other state *has ever* experienced systematic or statewide voting machine problems that have completely inhibited the election process. Individual precinct-level issues with voting machines have been known to occur.

In the case of precinct-level issues, all counties have individual contracts with one of five Indiana Election Commission approved voting machine vendors. Those contracts specify requirements for spare machines to be available at a central location in each county for deployment to a polling location in the case of an emergency.



In the event an electronic voting machine malfunctions or becomes inoperable at a precinct, voting can continue until the machine is replaced. Most counties using Direct Record Electronic (DRE) voting systems have more than one unit per polling location that can be used until a replacement arrives. Emergency paper ballots or provisional ballots can be used in the event that no voting machine is available. Counties that use Optical Scan (OS) voting systems would continue to allow voters to vote on their paper ballots which will be secured in the machine's lock box until the machine is fixed or replaced.

Votes are collected on removable memory cards for DRE machines which require the voter to complete the voting process by pushing the "cast ballot" button in order for the vote to be counted. If a machine is damaged or shuts down while a voter is in the process of voting, the previous votes are saved on the memory card and the selections the voter was in the process of making will not be saved, permitting the voter to vote on an alternate machine or on an emergency secret ballot.

Indiana law requires immediate action by a county election board if there is a problem with a voting machine. "(E)ach county election board shall be at its office from 5 a.m. until 6 p.m. on Election Day. Upon notice that an electronic voting system is out of order or fails to work, the board shall be ready between those hours to deliver to any precinct in the county: necessary paper ballots, election booths with an adequate number of stalls, ballot boxes, and all necessary supplies and equipment as required by law" (see IC 3-11-14-19).

More information about voting machines and how they are used in the process can be found on page 25.

What if a polling location must close due to an emergency?

The Indiana Secretary of State's Office has asked counties to be prepared in the event a polling place must be moved at the last minute due to an unforeseen event. If this occurs within 2 days of an election, IC 3-11-8-3.2 (c) permits a County Election Board to designate a new location and give the best possible notice of this change to news media so it can be reported to the public. As a practice, counties have been reminded to post signs at or near the former location to direct voters to the new location.

What if a polling location runs out of ballots?

Over half of Indiana counties (representing approximately 60% of Indiana voters) operate Direct Record Electronic (DRE) voting systems that do not use paper ballots. Indiana counties which use Optical Scan paper ballot systems have worked hard to accurately



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

forecast the number expected in-person voters (based on county level voter registration and the number of absentee voters) and ordered sufficient paper ballots, so that ballot shortages are unlikely (see "State and County Level Preparations for Increased Voter Turnout," page 5).

If a precinct runs out of ballots, Indiana law allows county election boards to have extra ballots delivered immediately to the precinct location. Should a county begin to run out of ballots for individual precincts, the law allows election boards to print additional ballots as needed.

If needed, county election boards generally are able to print additional ballots at their county office. Some counties have commercial printers "on call" in the event that additional ballots are needed. After printing new ballots, *bipartisan* election commissioners (two individuals appointed by their county party chairmen), would deliver these ballots to the locations needed. Typically while training, county election administrators remind poll inspectors to keep tabs on the supply of paper ballots and call for additional copies well in advance of the precinct's supply running short.

What if voters are still in line at 6:00 p.m.?

In most instances, these voters are still allowed to vote. Indiana Code permits voters who are in-person at 6:00 p.m. at the precinct to vote if they have passed the challengers table, are waiting to sign the poll list, have signed the poll list, or are in the act of voting.

Additionally, Indiana Code allows for the precinct's poll clerks to assist large crowds that may be left standing in line at 6:00 p.m. Voters who have not yet passed the challengers table but that are still on location to vote may line up single file within the "chute."

The chute is the area or pathway that extends fifty (50) feet in length, measured from the entrance of the polls (the room within the building where voting is taking place). If the property line of the polling place is less than fifty feet from the door or entrance to the polling place, then the chute is measured from the exterior door or entrance to the polling place to one-half (1/2) the distance to the property line. At that time, the poll clerk must take down their names and they will be permitted to vote if otherwise qualified (see IC 3-11-8-11 (a)).

What if a poll place does not open at 6:00 a.m.?

During every statewide election, local and state officials are notified of instances where a polling location does not open on time. Often, in these instances, it is a case of an election inspector who opens the location simply running late. Most counties have extra volunteers on hand quickly respond and open a polling location, such that virtually all



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

polls will be open within the first 60 minutes of the polling times. Likewise, until an inspector arrives, state law provides that a judge or other poll worker can serve as "acting inspector" so that the polls can open (IC 3-6-6-14). This is never an ideal situation, but most counties are prepared when such a situation occurs.

On rare occasion in Indiana a number of polling locations within one county have not opened on time. In the past, some county courts have attempted to compensate by ordering an extension of voting hours for that county. With respect to extended voting times, counties are instructed to follow court orders, however, any voter who was not in the polling place or "chute" at 6 PM, must vote by provisional ballot. Those ballots would be separated from the ballots of voters who arrived before the 6 PM deadline. Courts will later determine if the order is to stand in which case the provisional ballots would be counted (see IC 3-11-8-11 (b)).

What if there is a poll worker or volunteer shortage?

Most counties have a stable network of poll workers and Election Day volunteers. Counties that participate in the Vote Center Pilot Project (VCPP) conduct their Election Day activities with far fewer workers than other counties. In other counties, Clerks have continued to work with local party officials to find adequate numbers of poll workers. Many high schools across the state have also encouraged students to participate in the 16-17 year old Poll Worker Program, which allows students who meet certain criteria to serve on Election Day.

As of today, counties have reviewed the number of poll workers needed and the number of poll workers that have signed up to contribute on Election Day. **One hundred percent** of counties surveyed by the Secretary of State's office have indicated that they have an adequate number of poll workers that have taken the appropriate poll worker training courses (see "State and County Level Preparations for Increased Voter Turnout," page 5).

Should counties discover a shortage of workers at a specific precinct, Indiana law allows officials to move poll workers from one location to another.

Help America Vote Act Outreach and Information Initiatives

Traditional Advertising

Education and outreach efforts have been a primary deliverable of the Indiana Secretary of State's Office since the allocation of Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funding in anticipation of the 2004 election.



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

Over the last three years, the office has administered media buys totaling over 1.6 million dollars in 2006, \$95,000 in 2007 (municipal election year) and \$650,000 budgeted for use in 2008. This advertising includes Print, Radio, TV and Transit advertising. Using transit advertising on buses in all transit markets in the state enables systematic coverage of non-drivers, in addition to traditional mediums.

These federal and state dollars were used to develop and air six different Public Service Announcements covering information on Photo ID, Accessibility, Voter Registration and General Information and Resources.

Funding earmarked for advertising was divided according to two goals: (1) to reach the maximum number of voting age adults and (2) to provide coverage to each of Indiana's 92 counties enabling the office to not only reach our population centers, but also the more rural areas of the state.

Outreach Publications

The HAVA team has developed partnerships and distributed newsletter and voter information publications through a variety of government agencies, corporations and non-profit organizations, including, but not limited to the Family and Social Services Agency, Department of Workforce Development, League of Women Voters, the NAACP, the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Indiana Protection and Advocacy Services, and the Association of County Libraries.

Additionally, HAVA produces publications for the education of voters, election administrators, and poll workers. These publications, all including information on photo ID requirements, totaled more than \$90,000 for the for the 2006 election year, \$45,000 for 2007 election year and \$85,000 for 2008. This information is distributed free of charge and includes:

- Education publications; Indiana Voter Information Guide (English and Spanish), 5 Things You Need to Know on Election Day Postcard, Military/Overseas Voters Guide.
- **Poll Worker Publications**; Election Day Handbook, Want to be a Poll Worker? Brochure, Donate for Democracy Brochure, Voting for your Future Brochure, Election Day Live Administrators Packet.
- Election Administration Publications, Election Day Handbook, Poll Worker Training DVD, Voter's Bill of Rights (English and Spanish), Photo ID Chute Posters (English and Spanish).



Updated Numbers for Military and Overseas Voters

As of Monday, May 5, 2008, 2230 absentee ballots have been issued to military and overseas voters. It has not yet been determined how many of these are among the more than 125,000 absentee ballots that have been returned to county election administrators.

Indiana counties are assisting military and overseas voters in their efforts to cast ballots. Indiana participates in a service offered by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) of the US Department of Defense which helps military and overseas voters receive and cast ballots via fax and/or e-mail. The Electronic Transmission Service can deliver fax and email communications via secure means to and from military and overseas voters and county election administrators.

Completion of the Absentee Ballot Process

Indiana has experienced tremendous growth in the number of absentee ballots processed during this Primary Election. As of 5:00 a.m. on May 5th, 2008, over **159,462** Hoosiers have cast absentee ballots, including 138,106 Democrat ballots and 43,335 Republican ballots.

Absentee Voting By Mail

If a qualified voter wishes to cast an absentee ballot by mail, the voter must submit an application to the county election board. The application can be submitted via fax, mail, or hand delivered. Applications are due to the county election board by midnight 7 days prior to Election Day.

The county election board must process the application within 24 hours of receipt, unless the application is challenged. If the application is approved, a ballot and secrecy envelope is mailed to the voter's preferred mailing address. When the voter completes the ballot and signs the affidavit on the secrecy envelope, it may be placed in the U.S. mail, delivered in-person by the voter or a member of the voter's household, or delivered via bonded courier.

Absentee Voting In-Person

Voters may cast a ballot from 29 days prior to Election Day up to noon the day before the election for any reason. Absentee ballots can either be voted on OS (paper) or DRE voting machines. Electronic in-person absentee ballots are only permitted for voters in counties that use *central count absentee counting procedures*. Individual ballots are tracked in the DRE with a unique identifier should the need arise to spoil or disqualify an



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

individual vote. (For example, if a voter has cast an absentee ballot, but dies prior to Election Day, state law requires the ballot be rejected.)

Absentee by Traveling Board

Confined voters and those caring for confined voters can request to have a confined voter board, or traveling board, bring an absentee ballot to their location. The traveling board is a bipartisan board that may also assist voters in completing the ballot if requested.

All voted absentee ballots are then stored in a secure location at the county election board for counting on Election Day at either the polling place, or at the county election board in the event the county is a central count county. On Election Day, bipartisan teams of election commissioners deliver absentee ballots to the appropriate precinct where it is counted with the votes cast on Election Day. In central count counties, ballots remain at the election board, are counted, and added to the precinct totals at the end of the day. In order for a county to be a central count county, a unanimous resolution must be passed by the county election board prior to Election Day.

Can a Voter Cast an In-Person Vote after Voting Absentee?

In non-central count counties, a voter can "beat" their absentee ballot to the polling place on Election Day and cast a ballot in-person. Once the previously voted absentee ballot arrives and it is discovered the voter cast a ballot at the precinct earlier in the day, the absentee ballot is spoiled and not counted. Voters generally cannot elect to "beat" their absentee ballot to the polling place in central count counties because the ballot is not distributed to precincts and the poll list is marked before the opening of the polls to indicate that the voter has already returned an absentee ballot.

Recent Absentee Ballot Reform

In conjunction with Indiana's Photo ID law, a comprehensive absentee ballot reform package was promoted and passed by the Indiana General Assembly during its 2003 through 2005 sessions. These new requirements make it more difficult to commit absentee vote fraud and make the consequences of such behavior more severe. Some of these changes include: [NOTE: The first bullet point was already law. Not a reform]

• Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights (IC 3-5-8-2.5 & IC 3-11-10-25) Counties must provide all absentee voters with a statement describing: 1)their rights and responsibilities: 2) laws covering assistance that may be given to an absentee voter, completion of ballots in secret and return of a voted ballot; 3) how election law and absentee ballot law violations are reported.



- In the absentee ballot application, the voter must indicate the reason they qualify for absentee voting by mail, sworn under the penalty of perjury. (IC 3-11-4-18 & IC 3-11-10-24).
- Absentee ballot applications must be signed by the voter (except the disabled). Anyone assisting an absentee voter must acknowledge certain statements, sworn under the penalty of perjury. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5). Persons assisting absentee ballot voters must be fully identified on the application.
- Restrictions were been placed on the "pre-completion" of absentee ballot applications by persons other than the voter. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5).
- Only the absentee ballot voter, a family member, a postal employee, a bonded courier or an individual properly appointed as the voter's attorney in fact, may mail or deliver a voted absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-2 & IC 3-11-4-5).
- The crime of "electioneering: (a class A misdemeanor) may not be committed in the presence of a voter known to possess their absentee ballot. (IC 3-11-4-18 & IC 3-14-3-16).
- Challenged absentee ballots convert into provisional ballots for consideration by the County Election Board. (IC 3-11.5-4-15)

Absentee Outreach: Know the Law, Know Your Rights

During the last month in which absentee voting has been taking place, the Secretary of State's Office has engaged in a special community outreach program aimed at informing county election officials, candidates and campaign workers and especially potential absentee voters themselves of the most essential absentee voting laws:

- 1. The pressuring of voters who are not eligible to vote absentee to do so is illegal and will not be tolerated.
- 2. Absentee voters have the right to mark their ballots in secret.
- 3. Absentee ballot voters should place their own ballot in the mail or follow legal, approved methods for having their ballot mailed or delivered.

The Indiana Secretary of State's Office has notified the presidential and gubernatorial campaigns, as well as both major state parties of electioneering and absentee ballot laws and the penalties for violating those laws. Please see Attachment D for the latest communication between the Indiana Secretary of State's Office, campaigns, and party officials.



Direct Contact: How Hoosiers Report on Election Day Issues

Indiana citizens can file complaints with the Help America Vote Act team in the Office of the Indiana Secretary of State regarding polling place accessibility or any concerns regarding possible fraudulent activities on Election Day. Hoosiers may make contact by calling the toll-free number at 866-IN1-VOTE (866-461-8683). HAVA staff is on hand every day of the week throughout the year, as well as from 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM EDT on Election Day.

Hoosiers may also complete the Indiana Voter Fraud and Accessibility Grievance affidavit form, which is located on the SOS website at: http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/hava Those who complete and file this form are advised to have it notarized in order to assist investigators and prosecutors. The form is filed with the HAVA office and distributed to the proper agency for investigation and action.

Historically, Hoosiers contact the HAVA team on Election Day to receive information on the location of their polling site. Those that file grievances have issue(s) with the election process or complaints about the behavior of others around the polling site. Many complaints are taken care of immediately by contacting local election administrators to quickly deal with an issue under local jurisdiction. A small number are investigated by the state and materials are forwarded to local prosecutors if necessary.

Election Day Response Team

First implemented during the East Chicago Special Election in 2003, the Indiana Secretary of State's Office executes a program to appoint several Special Secretary of State Deputies for the purpose of making random, unannounced inspections of polling locations throughout the state on Election Day. These Deputies were charged with 1) responding to any election-related issues; and 2) spot-check polling locations for accessibility and integrity in the process.

In the 2007 May Primary and General Elections, teams of Special Deputies visited over one hundred precincts in more than a dozen Indiana Counties. Their observations and reports indicated generally a high rate of compliance with election laws and procedures. However, isolated administrative infractions were noted, such as the lack of the Indiana Voter Bill of Rights posted in a prominent location.

These infractions were followed up on with reports to county clerks and county election boards. Again, during this 2008 Primary Election, teams of volunteers, bearing Special Deputy Secretary of State credentials will be making random, unannounced visits to



polling locations throughout the state and reporting back to the Secretary of State's Office.

The Basic Election Process and Election Official Organization

Every voter is assigned to a precinct and casts a ballot at a polling place. The voter's ballot is received by a precinct election board, which administers the election at its polling place. Precinct election officials (Poll Workers) are appointed by the county clerk (or in some counties, a county election director). The county clerk administers elections at the county level as one member of a bipartisan county election board, which consists of 3-5 members.

County election officials are provided with information and guidance regarding election laws and procedures by state officials, including the Secretary of State, who serves as Indiana's Chief State Election Official; the Indiana Election Commission, a 4 member bipartisan administrative body, and by the Indiana Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State, an agency headed by bipartisan Co-Directors.

How are precincts created and voters assigned to them?

Precincts are established by county election officials, subject to approval by the Election Division or Election Commission. State law requires most precincts to contain no more than 1200 active voters. An eligible voter who resides within the boundaries of the precinct can vote for the candidates on the ballot in that precinct.

How are polling places chosen?

County election officials choose where each precinct's polling place will be located. Polling places must be accessible to voters with disabilities, and be located in the precinct, or nearby to ensure accessibility by these voters.

What are polling place hours?

Indiana's polling places are open from 6 am until 6 pm, prevailing local time.

Who are the poll workers and how are they chosen?

The head poll worker in each precinct is the "inspector." There are also election judges and poll clerks. Poll workers are nominated by the two major political parties, and if vacancies exist, the county election board can appoint qualified voters to serve.

Who is the county clerk, and what is the clerk's role in elections?



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

The county circuit court clerk is the official charged with administering elections in most counties. The clerk is elected by the voters to a 4 year term. The clerk's office performs a wide variety of day-to-day election tasks, including receiving candidate filings and campaign finance reports, finding polling place locations, and overseeing ballot printing and absentee voting. In some counties, the clerk also administers voter registration.

What is the county election board and its role in elections?

The county election board works with the county clerk to administer elections. The election board, which always includes the county clerk as a member, meets from time to time to resolve candidate challenges, absentee ballot challenges, and voter registration disputes. On Election Day, the board meets to resolve issues and solve problems that have arisen at precinct polling places. After the polls have closed, the board compiles the precinct election returns, and later determines whether provisional ballots are counted.

What is the Indiana Election Commission, and its role in elections?

The Indiana Election Commission is a separate 4 member administrative body, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Commission meets from time to time to enforce campaign finance laws, to resolve candidate challenges, to certify voting systems for sale and use in Indiana elections, and to enforce penalties against voting system violations.

What is the Indiana Election Division and its role in elections?

The Indiana Election Division is headed by two bipartisan Co-Directors, who are appointed by the Governor. The Election Division provides administrative support to the Indiana Election Commission in the enforcement of campaign finance laws, and assists county election officials in making precinct changes. The Election Division provides information and training regarding election laws and procedures to voters, the media, county election officials, candidates, political parties, and other civic groups, and publishes state level campaign finance reports on its website. The Election Division works closely with the Secretary of State to perform many election tasks, including the operation of the statewide voter registration system, receiving and processing candidate filings in state level races, and preparing the certification of election results following the primary and general elections.

What is the Secretary's role in elections?

The Secretary of State of Indiana is elected by the voters for a 4 year term. The Secretary is designated as the state's chief election official, and has important duties under the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA). Although state law does not provide the Secretary with direct oversight or control over the actions of precinct and county election officials, the Secretary takes an active role in the election process. The Secretary



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

develops and provides educational material for counties to conduct poll worker training, and conducts voter education campaigns to provide information about election requirements and procedures. The Secretary investigates allegations of vote fraud and enforces penalties against voting system violations.

The Life of an Indiana Ballot

A ballot is printed, provided to a voter, cast and returned by the voter, and processed by a precinct election board, or sometimes by a county election board. After the election, the ballot is preserved for the time required by law.

1. The ballot is printed or programmed.

In Indiana, all ballots are printed (or programmed) by county election officials, not by the state. After the candidates are certified to appear on the ballot, county election officials work with their voting system vendors to prepare and proof the election ballots. Some ballots are printed on specially prepared paper to be "optically scanned" by automatic tabulating devices. In counties using electronic voting systems, the ballot is programmed to appear on each voting system. Each type of ballot must include instructions to the voter about how to mark the ballot and other information regarding Indiana election law.

2. The ballot is provided to the voter.

The first ballots are provided to the voters through the absentee process. Some absentee ballots are mailed by county election officials to voters, while other ballots are delivered to confined voters by a county absentee traveling board. Any voter can receive an absentee ballot by appearing in person at the county election board before election day.

If an absentee ballot is lost in the mail, spoiled by the voter, or otherwise defective, a voter may be able to request that a replacement absentee ballot be provided.

County election officials deliver ballots to the poll workers for use by the voters on election day at precinct polling places (or at vote centers in 3 counties). After the voter signs the poll list, an "optical scan" paper ballot is initialed by poll clerks and provided to the voter. Where an electronic voting system is used, the system is set to display the ballot for the voter to cast a vote.

If the voter spoils an optical scan ballot at a polling place, the voter is entitled to request a replacement ballot to cast a vote. A voter can also change or correct a vote on an electronic voting system before casting the ballot.

3. The ballot is returned by the voter.



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

At the polling place, an optical scan paper ballot is returned to an election judge, who will process the ballot through the optical scanner, if ballots are tabulated at the precinct. If the ballots are to be tabulated at a central county location, the judge will secure the voted ballot in a ballot box that is often a compartment in the optical scan voting system.

Absentee ballots are returned by the voter to the county election board, either in person, by mail, or by the traveling board. When an absentee ballot is received by the county election board, the board secures the absentee ballot until election day in a "dual lock" storage area, with the county election board member affiliated one of the major political parties each having their own key to prevent unauthorized access to the absentee ballots.

4. The ballot is processed by the precinct election board or the county election board.

If ballots are counted at the precinct, then after the polls close and voting system are secured, the precinct election board counts the ballots.

To count the ballots cast on an electronic voting system, the poll workers print out the results from memory cartridges in the voting system. These printouts are long, thin paper strips which list the total votes cast on that voting system for each candidate on the ballot.

The optical scan ballots, memory cartridges, lists of voters, and other documents are then taken from the precinct polling place to the county election board by the inspector and the judge of the other major political party.

Absentee ballots have traditionally been taken to each precinct for processing by the precinct election board. After the polls open, the inspector may process the absentee ballots, and the absentee ballots may be tabulated.

State law also permits county election boards to choose to have absentee ballots processed at a central location, and not send the ballots themselves to the precincts for processing. An absentee ballot received by a "central count" county is processed on election day at the county's central location by a bipartisan counting team.

When ballots are returned to the county from the precincts, the county election board begins preparing a compilation of the precinct returns (a "canvass"). The canvass includes the vote totals returned by the precincts, along with vote totals for a precinct that are tabulated by the county election board at a central location.

The first phase of the canvass is usually completed by the county election board on election night. However, the canvass is not complete since the county election board must wait to see whether the county receives any ballots mailed from overseas voters no later than election day. The county election board must also determine whether any



provisional ballots are to be counted or not. This phase of the canvass is not complete until noon, 10 days after the election.

5. The ballot is secured and preserved.

After the canvass is completed, the circuit court clerk is required to seal the ballots and preserve them for at least 22 months after the election. The individual ballots remain confidential, and are available for inspection only during a recount or election contest proceeding, or in response to a court order.

After the Election: The Statewide Results Process

Since 1998, the Indiana Election Division has published election night results for federal and state level races on its website with the voluntary cooperation of Indiana's 92 county election boards.

The Counting Process:

Indiana state law requires counties to begin counting votes cast at the primary election immediately after the polls close at 6 p.m., prevailing local time.

The polls in the 12 counties of Gibson, Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Perry, Porter, Posey, Spencer, Starke, Vanderburgh, and Warrick close at 7 p.m., Indianapolis time. The polls in the remaining 80 Indiana counties close at 6 p.m., Indianapolis time.

In most counties, ballots are counted first at local polling places by precinct election officials. These officials then travel on election night to a central counting location (often the county courthouse) to report the precinct election results to the county election board.

In other counties, ballots are not counted by precinct election officials, but are returned to the central counting location (often the county courthouse), where each precinct's ballots are counted by the county election board or designated county election board employees.

As a result, some precinct level election results will be available from the counties before county level results are published on the Election Division website. The Election Division website is designed to be statewide and comprehensive in scope.

The election night returns presented on the Election Division's site include votes cast for:

- Democratic Party presidential preference primary;
- Republican Party presidential preference primary;
- Nominations to election for U.S. Representative;



- Indiana State Senator;
- Indiana State Representative; and
- Judge of a Circuit, County, or Superior Court in all 92 Indiana counties.

Democratic and Republican candidates for some statewide offices are not nominated at the May 6 primary, and therefore results for these nominations do not appear on the website. Candidates for election as Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are nominated by the Democratic and Republican Party at state conventions held during June 2008.

Complete or partial returns from each county will be posted on the website continuously on election night, as received from each county. Data entry will cease at midnight, and resume the morning after Election Day until reporting is complete.

The results posted on the website are unofficial, and may change due to the counting of provisional ballots or corrections in a county's official certification of results. Official county results for all elections must be certified to the Election Division by May 19, 2008. The election results are then final, unless a recount is ordered in a race.

Additionally, some counties publish their own election night results on county web sites for some of offices. The Election Division links to these county web sites can be found at http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/voters/usefullinks.html

Voting Technology: Voting Systems and the Statewide Voter File

Indiana's Voting Machine Systems

Indiana's 92 counties will use over 10,000 voting machines distributed throughout 3,421 polling places. Fifty-four counties use voting machines that are direct record electronic (DRE) type. Twenty-seven counties primarily use voting machines that are the optical scan (OS) type. The remaining counties use a combination of these voting system technologies. Since 2004, over \$40 million in federal, state and county funds have been invested in upgrading Indiana's voting equipment and technology. (see Indiana Voting Systems by County: http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/hava/pdf/CountyVotingSystems.pdf).

At their choosing, Indiana counties independently select and form individual contracts with voting system vendors. All voting equipment used in elections in Indiana has been subject to independent testing and certified by the Indiana Election Commission (IC 3-11-7 and 7.5).



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

State laws prohibiting the sale, installation or permitted use of uncertified election equipment (hardware, firmware, software) are strictly enforced. The Secretary of State has enforcement authority in this area (IC 3-11-17) and can fine voting machine vendors up to \$300,000.00 per violation.

Indiana's Certified Voting System Vendors

Indiana voters cast ballots on the state-certified voting system model chosen by their county's elected officials. The following five voting system vendors have models certified for sale and use in Indiana:

- Election Systems & Software
- Hart InterCivic
- MicroVote General Corporation
- Premier Election Solutions (formerly known as Diebold Election Systems)
- Voting Technologies International

No counties are currently using Voting Technologies International equipment. In some counties, Governmental Business Systems is providing service for optical scan equipment originally certified under Diebold's application.

Contact information for Indiana's certified voting system vendors can be found at http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/voters/certifiedsystems.html

Indiana's Certified Voting Systems

Indiana has certified two types of voting systems for use in its elections: optical scan (paper) ballot card voting systems, and direct record electronic (DRE) voting systems. Traditional hand-counted paper ballots can also be used, but are typically only printed for city or town elections where the number of voters who cast these ballots would be small.

Optical scan ballot card voting systems permit a voter to cast a ballot on a specially printed paper ballot, which is coded to allow the voter's choices to be scanned and tabulated by the voting system.

Direct record electronic voting systems permit a voter to cast a ballot by touching a heatsensitive spot on a screen which indicates the voter's choices (in a manner similar to a person indicating choices by touching the screen at an ATM or in an elevator). The voter's ballot is then tabulated by the DRE unit, with an image of each voter's ballot being stored in the DRE system.



As required by federal and state law, a voting system must be available in each polling place for use by voters with disabilities, such as a voter with a visual impairment.

The state has certified DRE voting systems which include features to permit a voter with disabilities to cast a ballot privately and independently. The state has also certified the ES&S AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal for this purpose; this voting system combines features of both the optical scan and DRE systems.

State law provides that casting ballots on these voting systems is not limited to voters with disabilities; any voter who chooses to do so may cast a ballot on these voting systems.

Indiana counties have chosen a wide variety of certified voting equipment for use by their voters. Training videos demonstrating how most of these voting systems are operated by poll workers and used by voters can be found at http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/hava/votingsystems.html

Indiana Election Commission Certification Process

The Indiana Election Commission, an independent administrative body, must approve a vendor's application to market, sell, install, or permit the use of a voting system in Indiana before the vendor engages in these activities.

The certification process begins when a vendor files an application with the Indiana Election Division. This application must be accompanied by detailed technical information regarding the functions of the voting system, and documentation that an accredited independent testing laboratory has determined that the voting system complies with federal voting system standards adopted by Indiana law.

The vendor must also demonstrate that the voting system complies with additional requirements imposed by state law (such as the ability to cast a straight party ticket vote, for example). The Commission requires the vendor to conduct a demonstration of any voting system model being certified for the first time for use in Indiana.

The same general process is required when a vendor wishes to market or install an upgrade to the software of a previously certified voting system. More information concerning the Indiana Election Commission can be found at http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/iec/index.html

Past Enforcement Actions against Indiana Vendors

The Office of the Indiana Secretary of State has executed enforcement actions in the past against two voting system vendors. The certification issues leading to the actions were



Fodd Rokita Secretary of State

rectified and did not result in the disenfranchisement of any voters or any vote count errors.

As a result of activities involving sales of uncertified voting equipment and installation of an uncertified version of software in 2005 and 2006, the Secretary of State fined MicroVote General Corporation \$250,000.00 plus over \$100,000 costs. In addition, an administrative ruling made preliminary recommendations to the Indiana Election Commission to suspend MicroVote sales for a period of five years.

Another voting machine vendor, Election Systems and Software (ES&S) agreed to a \$250,000 settlement after an agency complaint involving service and performance issues (including in part, performance of equipment especially designed for use by disabled voters) before the 2006 General election in Indiana. Indiana counties also benefited from this enforcement with an additional \$500,000 in services and training materials from the company.

Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP)

The Voting System Technical Oversight Program (VSTOP) is a recent innovation modeled on the state voting system testing process administered by Kennesaw State University in Georgia. Indiana is one of the first states in the nation to begin development of a state-level testing program in coordination with technical experts in this area.

The Secretary of State is authorized to contract with an entity, such as a state college or university, to implement VSTOP. This program will assist in developing procedures and standards for training and security of voting systems; review the independent testing laboratory reports submitted by vendors to provide technical assistance to the Indiana Election Commission in reviewing voting system certification applications; and compile detailed information regarding voting systems and their use in Indiana.

VSTOP will also be a source to identify and publicize best practices for county voting system purchasing contracts, and to develop "quantity purchase agreements" to secure the best possible terms for counties purchasing certified voting systems from a vendor.

Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

The Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS), an electronic database that simultaneously links Indiana's 92 county's voter registration records, was created in 2006 in coordination with Secretary Rokita's office and all 92 counties. County input, testing, and use has been critical in developing and enhancing a system which complies with federal mandates and provides accurate voter registration data.



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

The system is also linked to the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles and the Social Security Administration databases to help verify voter registration records. Additional data provided to the system from the Indiana Department of Health and Department of Correction assist local election officials in their efforts to remove the records of deceased and incarcerated voters. With these additional tools, the SVRS provides a dramatic improvement over the counties old, individual systems by keeping the voter rolls current and accurate with updates made in "real time", when the individual voter's information is entered into the system. This approach has allowed the removal or inactivation of approximately 600,000 records from the rolls, which would otherwise pose a risk for vote fraud, increase costs in printing voter lists, distort voter turnout statistics, and generally clog up the system.

In 2007, the State expended over 5,000 development, design, and testing hours to deploy over 200 SVRS system improvements. These system improvements/enhancements were largely identified, defined, and prioritized by the SVRS county user community. Throughout 2007, the State conducted bi-weekly County Advisory Team (CAT) meetings, utilized a formalized enhancement request form for county input on enhancements, and sent various statewide communications and surveys to obtain input on these SVRS system improvements.

As of the end of February 2008, County users have utilized SVRS to make 2,376,713 voter record updates/changes to improve the accuracy of SVRS precinct and district information. Additional information on system usage is posted below.

	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	Totals
BMV Registrations Received	31,775	37,056	34,069	33,956	136,856
BMV Matches Approved	23,321	22,146	24,415	14,074	83,956
Potential DOH Matches Received	11,293	8,469	2,016	11,749	33,527
DOH Matches Approved	4,281	2,072	855	5,392	12,600
Potential DOC Matches Received	1,743	1,686	1,713	1,765	6,907
DOH Matches Approved	645	626	631	662	2,564
Absentee Applications Created	1,938	12,770	20,436	130,546	165,690
Absentee Ballots Created	119	6,964	17,236	124,338	148,657
www.indianavoters.com Page Hits	25,881	33,817	50,071	137,364	247,133
INSVRS Page Hits	3,177,843	3,214,692	3,672,184	9,009,295	19,074,014
INSVRS Voter Searches	462,157	493,842	683,242	1,789,684	3,428,925
INSVRS Reports Run	41,814	62,812	75,780	292,408	472,814



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

Additionally, the state maintains a Help Desk service for county election administrators who have questions about the system, need additional training, or need assistance with data entry at the local level. Over the last few weeks leading up to the election, the Help Desk team was able to quickly assist users at the county level:

	Week Ending	Week Ending
	4/12/2008	4/19/2008
Average Time for Answer	1:36	1:26
Calls to the Help Desk	634	391
New Tickets	276	297
Resolved Tickets	232	236

As noted above, the SVRS has experienced significant increase in use over the last month. County officials processed over 300,000 new and updated voter registration records this year. For each record, the system reviewed in coordination cross-referenced the voter record with all other county lists. If a voter registered in a new county, the SVRS notifies the old county of the change and that county then verifies the switch so that each voter is only listed once in the Statewide Voter Registration System.

Party Challenges in Indiana's Open Primary System

Indiana law does not permit a person to indicate their party affiliation, if any, as part of their voter registration record. As a result, unlike some other states, there is no such thing as a "registered Republican", "registered Democrat", or "registered Independent", etc. in Indiana.

If a person is registered to vote at the address where they reside, and are willing to claim affiliation with one of the two major political parties (Democratic Party or Republican Party), the voter simply needs to show up at your polling place on May 6, 2008 to vote in their party's primary. There is no primary election for independent voters in Indiana.

A voter may participate in that party's primary if: (1) the voter, at the November 2006 general election, voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party; or (2) if the voter did not vote at the November 2006 general election, but intends to vote at the next general election for a majority of the regular nominees of the party (IC 3-10-1-6).

At the polls, the voter must provide the poll clerk with the name of the political party that the person claims affiliation with (IC 3-10-1-24).



A vote may be challenged by a member of the political party as not meeting these qualifications. The challenger may be a poll worker or an individual appointed as a challenger by the political party.

If the voter is challenged, the voter must proceed to sign a sworn statement that the voter does meet the party affiliation requirements. After doing so, the voter will be provided with a primary ballot listing only the candidates in that party's primary. The voter will then be permitted to vote in that party's primary.

Since the voter's ballot in both the last general election (November 2006) and in the next general election ballot (November 2008) will be secret, there is no way to prove that the voter has made a false statement on this affidavit, unless the voter reveals this. If a voter confesses to knowingly making a false statement, then the voter could be prosecuted for perjury, a felony under Indiana law.

A Brief Summary of Indiana's Provisional Ballot Process

Indiana's Provisional Ballot Overview:

In many states provisional ballots are very common—cast and counted in high numbers. The Indiana provisional ballot process works different than many states in that Provisional Ballots are looked at as a "last resort" on Election Day, not a common occurrence.

Indiana poll workers are trained to route voters through the "regular ballot" process whenever possible using procedures called "fail safes" to address common questions and concerns on Election Day.

Provisional ballots exist so that no voter is ever turned away from the polls because of a simple administrative question—a voter will always have the ability to cast a provisional ballot in order to capture the vote and the voter's eligibility can be reviewed at a later date.

The Process:

Each of Indiana's 92 counties receive poll worker training information from the state and are responsible for hold poll worker training session in order to educate our poll workers on Election Day procedures, including Provisional Ballots.

A voter will cast a provisional ballot on Election Day for a variety of reasons. In many states if there were any questions regarding a voter's record he or she would cast a provisional ballot. In Indiana, "fail-safe" procedures prevent high numbers of provisional ballots. For example if a voter's name is not on the poll book by mistake, instead of issuing a provisional ballot, the poll worker would inquire to the County of the voter's



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

registration status and a certificate of error would be issued. This voter would then vote using a regular ballot. Fail safes apply to a variety of common situations including voters who have moved and the poll book no longer reflects their current address, a voter who has changed his or her name, or if an error is made on the county level with regard to a voter registration record.

If the voter casts a provisional ballot, the ballot will be kept separate from the other ballots cast in that precinct. After Election Day, the County Election board will decide whether the voter was qualified to vote in that precinct and whether the voter's ballot should be counted. The voter will be able to contact the county election board after Election Day to find out whether the voter's ballot was counted, and if it was not counted, why not.

The County Election Board can count provisional ballots until noon up to ten days after the election. If the voter had to fill out a provisional ballot due to inadequate photo identification, that voter can arrive at the Clerk's office within the 10-day period to present the appropriate ID or sign an affidavit.

How does a voter cast a provisional ballot?

Generally, the same rules and procedures that apply to casting a traditional paper ballot apply to casting a provisional ballot, but there are some special procedures that are similar to casting an absentee ballot:

- a) The voter must mark the provisional ballot privately, unless the voter is entitled to and requests assistance.
- b) The voter must enclose the provisional ballot inside a provisional ballot secrecy envelope provided for this purpose (Form PRO-2) and seal the envelope.
- c) The voter must return the sealed envelope, with the ballot inside, to the inspector.

Historical Data on Indiana's Provisional Ballots

The following chart details Indiana's Provisional Ballot Data for 2004 and 2006 General Elections. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

		Non-Prov.	Prov. Ballots	Prov. Ballots	Total Ballots	% Total Prov.	Total % of Cast	Total % of Uncounte d Cast
Į		Non-Prov.	Ballots	Ballots	Ballots	Prov.	Cast	d Cast
	Year	Ballots Cast	Cast	Counted	Counted	Ballots	Ballots	Ballots



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

2004	2,511,201	5,862	941	2,512,142	0.233%	99.804%	0.196%
2006	1,718,179	3,873	1,172	1,719,351	0.225%	99.843%	0.157%

The following chart details Indiana's Provisional Ballot Data compared to Provisional Ballot Data in Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Ohio for 2004 and 2006. Data for 2007 is not yet available.

2004	Indiana	Kentucky	Massachusetts	Ohio
Total Ballots Counted	2,512,142	1809102	2821607	4995745
Provisionals Cast	5862	1494	10060	157714
Provisionals Counted	941	221	2319	123716
% Counted	16.053%	14.793%	23.052%	78.443%
% Provisionals Total	0.233%	0.083%	0.357%	3.157%
% Ballots Counted	99.804%	99.930%	99.726%	99.319%
2006	Indiana	Kentucky	Massachusetts	Ohio
Total Ballots Counted	1,718,179	1305962	2999983	3592358
Provisionals Cast	3873	75	215	127758
Provisionals Counted	1172	5	49	106212
% Counted	30.261%	6.667%	22.791%	83.135%
% Provisionals Total	0.225%	0.006%	0.007%	3.556%
% Ballots Counted	99.843%	99.995%	99.994%	99,400%

Sources: Election Data from Indiana SVRS and HAVA Office, US EAC 2004 Election Administration and Voting Survey, US EAC 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey

Today, counties may use the Indiana Statewide Voter Registration System to track and provide information to voters who cast provisional ballots and are concerned about their ballot being counted. Under Help America Vote Act requirements, voters who cast provisional ballots must have "free access" to information concerning whether or not the ballot was counted, and if not. In response, counties have established toll-free phone lines that voters may call, use the provisional ballot reporting structure in the state's Statewide Voter File, or a combination of both. In addition, IC 3-14-5-2(2) requires counties to provide copies of all provisional ballot challenge forms to the Secretary of State following the election.



Indiana's Vote Center Pilot Program

A "Vote Center" is a polling place where any registered voter in the county may vote as long as the voter lives in the district holding the election. Simply stated, there is no wrong place to vote in the County. Vote Centers are more efficient, more convenient for most voters and provide voters with the flexibility to choose where they will vote. Generally speaking, voter participation has been falling for decades; counties that use Vote Centers find that more people participate. Under the old precinct system of voting, every polling place had five workers whether 20, 200 or even 1,000 people voted. In the Vote Center system, counties are able to tailor the number of workers to the number of voters.

Indiana Secretary of State Todd Rokita led a delegation of Hoosier lawmakers and local election officials to Larimer County, Colorado, in 2005 to view Vote Centers in operation. The group quickly discovered that Vote Centers were more efficient, cost effective, and voters strongly supported them. In response to a request by the Secretary, the Indiana General Assembly passed a law in 2006 permitting the Secretary of State to select up to three counties to serve as pilots for Vote Centers. Two counties were chosen to use the Municipal Elections in 2007 as the pilot election for Vote Centers. Both Wayne County and Tippecanoe County found that Vote Centers saved taxpayer dollars and had strong support among the counties' voters.

The Indiana General Assembly acted to extend the pilot program to 2008, and a third pilot county was added. Secretary Rokita chose Cass, Tippecanoe, and Wayne Counties as vote center pilot counties for 2008 following an application and review process. Tippecanoe and Wayne Counties successfully used Vote Centers for the Indiana Municipal Election Cycle in 2007, Cass County is using Vote Centers for the first time during the 2008 Primary Election.

In addition to offering Vote Centers on election day, each county also offered numerous opportunities for voters to vote absentee in-person at satellite voting locations. As of the morning of May 5, Cass County processed 3,289 absentee ballots, Tippecanoe County processed 10,160 absentee ballots, and Wayne County processed 5,286 absentee ballots using this process.



Information on Indiana's Campaign Finance Reporting System

The Indiana Election Division provides a comprehensive, searchable database of campaign finance reports for state level candidates running in the May 2008 primary. This database is published at www.indianacampaignfinance.com.

Campaign finance information for candidates for federal offices can be found at the Federal Election Commission's website, www.fec.gov. Campaign finance information for candidates for local offices can be obtained from each county election board.

The Indiana Election Division website provides an invaluable resource for Indiana voters to learn about a candidate's contributors and campaign expenditures **before the election occurs**, so that voters can make informed choices. In 1998, Indiana became one of the first states in the nation to provide for pre-election Internet publication of campaign finance reports. According to information from our vendor, we remain one of a relatively few states to provide this information in such a timely fashion.

The "pre-primary" reports were due at the Election Division at noon, April 18, 2008. Thanks to an innovative electronic filing program, most of these reports were published on the website within a week after the deadline. All of the pre-primary reports, including reports received after the deadline, were published on the website by noon, May 2, 2008.

As a result, voters can search the database before Tuesday's primary election for all contributions made by an individual to any candidate, by city and zip code from which contributions were made, and many other fields which provider greater insight into the campaign finance report beyond simply the raw numbers of dollars received and spent.

This website contains reports which identify the chairman and treasurer of each type of political committee (candidates, PACs, and regular party committees), and which detail the contributions received and expenditures made by each committee.

Media Contacts and the Poll Credential Process

Poll Watcher Credentials

Members of the media who wish to observe the polls on Tuesday, May 6, must obtain a watcher identification card from the local county election board.



A list of all persons who will be observing should be prepared and signed by an individual or an officer of the media outlet. The signature must be verified. The list must be furnished the day before Election Day to the following:

- 1. The circuit court clerk.
- 2. The county election board.
- 3. The county chairman of each political party that is entitled to appoint a watcher.
- 4. The chairman of each independent candidate's committee that is entitled to appoint a watcher.

If a member of the media desires to observe in more than one county in Indiana, the person must obtain a watcher identification card from the Indiana Election Division. The multi-county credentials are issued by the Election Division upon receipt of the application.

The Indiana Election Division can be contacted at 317.232.3939 or in-person at 302 W. Washington Street, Room E-204, Indianapolis, IN 46204. The Marion County Election Board can be contacted at 317.327.5141 or in-person at 200 E. Washington Street, Room W-122, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Poll Watcher Regulations

A watcher may not photograph a voter:

- 1. While the voter is in the polls if the voter informs the precinct election board that the voter objects to being photographed by the watcher; or
- 2. In a manner that permits the watcher to see or know for what ticket, candidates, or public questions the voter has voted.

A watcher is entitled to do the following:

- 1. Enter the polls at least thirty (30) minutes before the opening of the polls and remain there throughout Election Day until all tabulations have been completed.
- 2. Inspect the paper ballot boxes, ballot card voting system, or electronic voting system before votes have been cast.
- 3. Inspect the work being done by any precinct election office.
- 4. Enter, leave, and reenter the polls at any time on election day.



Todd Rokita Secretary of State

- 5. Witness the calling and recording of the votes and any other proceedings of the precinct election officers in the performance of official duties.
- 6. Receive a summary of the vote signed by the precinct election board, providing the names of all candidates and the number of votes cast for each candidate and the votes cast for or against a public question.
- 7. Accompany the inspector and the judge in delivering the tabulation and the election returns to the county election board by the most direct route.
- 8. Be present when the inspector takes a receipt for the tabulation and the election returns delivered to the county election board.

Additional Media Contacts

If you need to reach someone in the **Indiana Secretary of State's Office**, Please contact:

Bethany Derringer, Communications Bderringer@sos.IN.gov 317-233-8655 (desk)

Matthew Tusing, Chief Deputy mtusing@sos.IN.gov 317-232-6584 (desk)

If you need to reach someone with the **Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles**, please contact:

Dennis Rosebrough

317-503-4453 (mobile)

317-650-7091 (mobile)

If you need to reach someone with the Indiana State Department of Health, please contact:

Jennifer Dunlap 317-233-7315 Office 317-431-3792 Cell 317-905-0954 Pager

STATEWIDE VOTER COUNTS BY COUNTY AND STATUS

AS OF: 05/04/2008					
COUNTY	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL VOTERS	PENDING	CANCELLED
ADAMS	16,643	291	16,934	0	8,434
ALLEN	217,424	25,911	243,335	o	11,649
BARTHOLOMEW	46,530	6,117	52,647	0	18,405
BENTON	5,451	803	6,254	1	1,854
BLACKFORD	8,291	1,357	9,648	0	3,212
BOONE	34,866	2,026	36,892	0	7,906
BROWN	11,367	1,532	12,899	2	6,197
CARROLL	12,511	1,525	14,036	0	2,621
CASS	20,166	1,605	21,771	0	12,214
CLARK	71,448	5,923	77,371	0	26,200
CLAY	17,780	1,626	19,406	0	2,055
CLINTON	18,756	3,079	21,835	0	4,378
CRAWFORD	8,394	449	8,843	0	934
DAVIESS	18,118	44	18,162	0	2,588
DEARBORN	31,063	5,191	36,254	0	10,421
DECATUR	14,403	729	15,132	0	1,299
DEKALB	25,851	3,392	29,243	0	1,776
DELAWARE	81,586	5,113	86,699	0	19,019
DUBOIS	26,703	2,821	29,524	1	6,522
ELKHART	106,819	3,297	110,116	5	8,300
FAYETTE	15,557	2,514	18,071	0	8,973
FLOYD	47,910	7,793	55,703	0	18,806
FOUNTAIN	10,940	1,012	11,952	2	2,650
FRANKLIN	16,902	1,186	18,088	0	5,929
FULTON	12,465	1,815	14,280	0	1,284
GIBSON	20,521	364	20,885	0	18,559
GRANT	45,167	7,728	52,895	0	16,096
GREENE	18,498	549	19,047	0	1,086
HAMILTON	155,942	7,008	162,950	0	42,325
HANCOCK	43,783	4,094	47,877	0	3,435
HARRISON	27,977	337	28,314	3	3,738
HENDRICKS	81,427	7,809	89,236	0	7,421
HENRY	29,224	1,683	30,907	0	5,933
HOWARD	56,567	6,442	63,009	1	26,280
HUNTINGTON	23,071	3,033	26,104	0	9,596
JACKSON	26,468	3,402	29,870	0	4,962
JASPER	18,806	1,235	20,041	0	1,407
JAY	10,562	1,282	11,844	0	3,965
JEFFERSON	19,345	1,057	20,402	0	7,737
JENNINGS	18,795	3,145	21,940	1	1,851
JOHNSON	77,805	9,671	87,476	0	35,760
KNOX	25,614	713	26,327	3	7,329
KOSCIUSKO	41,913	5,342	47,255	0	11,687
LAGRANGE	13,929	1,547	15,476	0	1,321
LAKE	277,183	8,250	285,433	0	137,154
LAPORTE	69,793	7,729	77,522	2	23,963
LAWRENCE	28,785	5,332	34,117	0	5,562

STATEWIDE VOTER COUNTS BY COUNTY AND STATUS

AS OF: 05/04/2008

		AS OF: 05	rent. A see to a seek personal conservation	■ Color and Street myselfsman in second	9.19 11: 9포(9포함) 및 HJ 설립. 1.
COUNTY	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL VOTERS	PENDING	CANCELLED
MADISON	87,828	2,774	90,602	0	42,960
MARION	525,224	126,852	652,076	46	68,144
MARSHALL	26,711	2,506	29,217	0	9,030
MARTIN	7,193	14	7,207	1	2,074
MIAMI	20,699	3,524	24,223	0	2,493
MONROE	71,548	5,795	77,343	57	66,014
MONTGOMERY	21,847	4,243	26,090	1	5,162
MORGAN	40,481	1,607	42,088	0	5,960
NEWTON	10,223	334	10,557	0	1,094
NOBLE	26,730	133	26,863	0	7,755
OHIO	4,031	310	4,341	0	1,946
ORANGE OWEN	14,513	1,280	15,793	0	1,154
PARKE	12,948	1,672	14,620	5	2,512
	12,158	51	12,209	0	2,502
PERRY	13,889	978	14,867	0	1,832
PIKE PORTER	8,874	1,092	9,966	0	1,890
	93,126	15,476	108,602	1	124,960
POSEY	17,052	500	17,552	1	6,240
PULASKI	8,877	798	9,675	0	1,844
PUTNAM	21,024	2,467	23,491	0	6,045
RANDOLPH	15,537	1,387	16,924	3	3,625
RIPLEY	18,871	1,979	20,850	0	2,151
RUSH SCOTT	11,380	1,138	12,518	2	3,517
SHELBY	17,829	416	18,245	0	1,739
SPENCER	24,847 14,415	1,162	26,009	0	2,201
ST. JOSEPH		626	15,041	0	4,957
STARKE	190,283 15,746	557	190,840	4	36,350
STEUBEN	15,740	2,008	17,754	0	6,691
SULLIVAN	13,616	7,840	23,261	0	6,776
SWITZERLAND	6,030	1,707	15,323	0	3,343
TIPPECANOE		795 5 526	6,825	0	1,100
TIPTON	86,210 12,219	5,526 688	91,736	0	53,455
UNION	5,417	787	12,907	1	1,769
VANDERBURGH	131,028	0	6,204	2	2,050
VERMILLION	10,518	750	131,028	0	11,256
VIGO	67,038	9,460	11,268	0	4,800
WABASH	21,140	2,468	76,498	0	14,108
WARREN	6,154	2,466 354	23,608	0	4,808
WARRICK	45,120	279	6,508	1	1,227
WASHINGTON	18,155	724	45,399	1	11,717
WAYNE			18,879	0	1,638
WELLS	40,818 15,215	10,092	50,910	0	10,218
WHITE	15,215 16,489	5,567	20,782	0	4,393
WHITLEY	19,263	1,109 1,413	17,598	1	5,124
STATE TOTALS:	3,912,854	406,141	20,676 4,318,995	0 148	3,033 1,134,450

COUNTY	ARSENTEE DALLOTS DECENTED
	ABSENTEE BALLOTS RECEIVED
ADAMS	630
ALLEN	8,316
BARTHOLOMEW	1,989
BENTON	195
BLACKFORD	449
BOONE	1,615
BROWN	572
CARROLL	279
CASS	541
CLARK	2,417
CLAY	825
CLINTON	867
CRAWFORD	346
DAVIESS	731
DEARBORN	863
DECATUR	892
DEKALB DELAWARE	461
	3,821
DUBOIS	1,196
ELKHART	2,865
FAYETTE	709
FLOYD	1,909
FOUNTAIN	361
FRANKLIN	338
FULTON	411
GIBSON	1,169
GRANT GREENE	2,125
	1,268
HAMILTON HANCOCK	5,208
HARRISON	1,248
HENDRICKS	911
HENRY	2,254
HOWARD	40
HUNTINGTON	1,939
JACKSON	791
JACKSON JASPER	881
	430
JAY JEFFERSON	711
	944
JENNINGS JOHNSON	1,456
KNOX	2,127
	1,352
KOSCIUSKO	953
LAGRANGE	339
LAKE	10,953
LAPORTE	2,718
LAWRENCE	1,465
MADISON	4,081
MARION	15,385
MARSHALL	1,082
MARTIN	309

001000	
MIAMI	887
MONROE	9,689
MONTGOMERY	878
MORGAN	2,551
NEWTON	236
NOBLE	591
OHIO	227
ORANGE	360
OWEN	390
PARKE	616
PERRY	942
PIKE	629
PORTER	2,874
POSEY	655
PULASKI	386
PUTNAM	659
RANDOLPH	481
RIPLEY	582
RUSH	446
SCOTT	818
SHELBY	1,142
SPENCER	673
ST. JOSEPH	8,353
STARKE	295
STEUBEN	580
SULLIVAN	729
SWITZERLAND	243
TIPPECANOE	996
TIPTON	571
UNION	200
VANDERBURGH	9,395
VERMILLION	400
VIGO	7,753
WABASH	630
WARREN	4
WARRICK	2,755
WASHINGTON	655
WAYNE	1,474
WELLS	703
WHITE	425
WHITLEY	852
STATEWIDE	159,462
	(100,402)

Indiana Secretary of State

Memo

To: County Clerks, County Election Boards, Boards of Elections and Voter Registration

From: Todd Rokita, Indiana Secretary of State

Date: 5/1/2008 Pages: 1 total

Re: Election Readiness

Your dedication and hard work are greatly appreciated by the voters and taxpayers of Indiana. On behalf of them and myself, thank you for your leadership. By now you are in the thick of organizing your precinct kirs, training poll workers and making last minute preparations for the election. A few reminders as you prepare:

Work with campaigns, candidates and media: You received a copy of a letter and information that I sent to each of the presidential, gubernatorial campaigns, political parties and the media last week. This documentation included information on Indiana's Primary Election basics, absentee ballots, photo ID, vote centers and the statewide voter file facts and figures. We will have many visitors both from out of state and international learning and reporting on our election process—please be patient with their questions, each state's election procedures can be very different.

Election Preparedness: I am confident that you have already experienced an increase in absentee voter turnout—this increased turnout will no doubt continue through Election Day at the polls. Make sure you are prepared for the anticipated increase by providing a surplus of ballots to each of your precincts. If a precinct does run out of ballots, dispatch more to that location—if there is nothing else available, direct the precinct election board to use provisional ballots, but to mark the security envelopes in some way to indicate that these were in fact "emergency" ballots used as the result of a shortage. For more information please review, IC 3-11-3-28, IC 3-11-13-17 and IC 3-11-14-19. Also, to avoid and alleviate potential lines at the polls, encourage those who are able to visit their polling place on off-peak hours.

Photo ID: The Supreme Court has ruled and upheld Indiana's Photo ID law. This ruling means that nothing has changed—we will administer this election as we have each election since the law's passage in 2005.

Party Challenges: Remember, because Indiana uses an open primary system on Primary Election Day voters are able to request the ballot of the party of their choice. Voters are not "registered" as either a Republican or Democrat. However, the type of ballot the voter requested in the Primary is public record. If a voter is challenged based on their party affiliation, and after completing the PRE-6 challenged voter's affidavit, the voter will be issued the regular ballot of that party.

Special Election Deputies: Again this election, I will be deputizing teams of poll watchers who will be making random visits throughout the state to verify and document compliance with Indiana election law. These poll watchers will carry "special deputy Secretary of State" credential with them, issued by my office, entitling them entrance to the polls. Please call Jerry Bonnet, 317-232-6534 with any questions.

Unless I hear otherwise, I assume that your efforts administering this election are running smoothly. Please contact me with any questions. The eyes on the nation are on us—let's show them a fair, accurate and equitable election!

Thank you,

Todd Rokita Indiana Secretary of State





Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

April 28, 2008

An Important Message Regarding the Indiana 2008 Primary Election

Mitch Daniels Campaign 47 S. Meridian St., 2nd Floor Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Candidates, Staff and Supporters:

As the Chief Election Officer for the State of Indiana, I welcome your campaigns in the Hoosier state and thank you for your get out the vote efforts. In this exciting election season, with the eyes of the nation on both our state and the state of each campaign, I encourage you to become familiar with the Indiana election requirements to make sure that you and your staff are correctly preparing voters to exercise their right to vote on Election Day.

In an effort to both educate on the most common questions and prevent any cause for concern in the coming weeks, I would like to call your attention to the following topics:

Absentee Ballots:

- Though absentee voting in person at the county election board office is open to all registered voters, voting by mail is not. Unless a voter meets certain, specified criteria, they must vote in person, either at the designated location for in-person absentee voting, or on Election Day at the precinct in which they are registered. Applications to vote absentee by mail should be received in the county election board office by the date of this letter, Monday April 28, 2006 (postmarked applications will not be accepted).
- Each voter receiving an absentee ballot by mail will also receive a copy of the enclosed Indiana Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights. My office will continue to educate voters on the three most vital points of this document: 1) they should not be pressured to vote absentee; 2) they have the right to cast their ballot in secret and; 3) voters should personally mail or return their ballot.

Photo ID:

• My office has conducted an extensive voter education campaign through paid media, earned media, advertising, and other outreach regarding photo ID requirements for voting. Because of a historical increase in voter registrations, we have increased this outreach budget by almost 50%; including sending a postcard to all newly registered voters reminding them of the photo ID requirement. Additionally, there are numerous resources are available for your use in further

- preparing voters to fulfill this requirement. Please visit <u>www.PhotoID.in.gov</u> for additional information and resources.
- For voters who do not already have a valid photo ID, they can obtain an Indiana photo ID card free of charge from any Bureau of Motor Vehicles branch that issues driver licenses and ID Cards. All BMV locations that normally issue driver licenses and ID Cards will have extended hours on Election Day from 6:00 am to 7:00 pm and the day before Election Day from 8:30 am to 8:00 pm.
- The photo ID requirement applies to voters who vote in-person, either at their polling location or the designated locations for absentee in person. Voters who qualify to vote absentee by mail, or absentee by traveling board will not be required to show photo ID,

At the polls on Election Day:

- In Indiana, a 50-foot chute is designated for voters to line up to enter the polls free from election materials and campaign supporters. The chute begins at the entrance to the room where voting will take place and extends out from the building. This area will be marked for your reference.
- Electioneering, or campaigning, is only allowed outside of the chute area. State law defines electioneering as expressing support or opposition to any candidate or political party or expressing approval or disapproval of any public question. All signs, campaign supports and activities shall be conducted outside of this area.
- Procedures exist to challenge a voter who may not be eligible to vote in a precinct, including if
 their name is not on the poll list, or if the voter does not currently reside in the precinct. Voters in
 a primary may also be challenged based on party affiliation. If a voter is challenged based on
 party affiliation, he or she will be required to complete the PRE-6 challenged voter affidavit before
 receiving a regular ballot.

I encourage you to become familiar with Indiana's election specifics [] all candidates, campaign staff and supporters are responsible for knowing and following our state and federal election laws. Information regarding Indiana's Primary Election, absentee voting procedures, Photo ID law, counties using vote centers and Indiana's statewide voter registration system is also enclosed.

The Indiana Election Division is available to respond to any questions you may have about the Indiana Absentee Voter's Bill of Rights or Indiana Election Law. The Indiana Election Division may be reached by dialing (800) 622-4941 or on the Web, at: http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/. Reports of illegal or suspicious election activity, or complaints should be directed to the Indiana Secretary of State, in care of the Indiana Help America Vote Act Office (866) IN-1-VOTE (1-866-461-8683).

With you help, Indiana will have a open, accurate, and fair Primary Election in which all voters can have the utmost confidence.

Very truly yours,

Todd Rokita, Indiana Secretary of State

cc: United States Presidential Candidates cc: Indiana Gubernatorial Candidates cc: Indiana County Election Boards



Complete and sign this absentee ballot application and mail it to the county where you are registered to vote or to the Indiana Election Division.

ADAMS

Adams Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 189 Decatur, IN 46733 - 0189

Allen Co. Circuit Court Clerk City County Building 1 East Main Street - Room 136 Fort Wayne, IN 46802 -1811 (260) 449-7329

BARTHOLOMEW

Bartholomew Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 924 Columbus, IN 47202 - 0924 (812) 379-5363

BENTON

Benton Co. Circuit Court Clerk 706 E, 5th Street Suite 37 Fowler, IN 47944 - 1556

BLACKFORD

Biackford Co. Circuit Court Clerk 110 W. Washington St. Hartford City, IN 47348 - 2298 (765) 348-1130

Boone Co. Circuit Court Clerk Room 212, Courthouse Square Lebenon, IN 46052 - 2100 (765) 482-3510

BROWN

Brown Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 85 Nashville, IN 47448 - 0085 (812) 988-5512

CARROLL

Carroll Co. Circuit Court Clerk 101 W. Main St. Delphi, IN 47348 - 1566 (765) 564-4485

CASS

Cass Co. Circuit Court Clerk 200 Court Park, Room 103 Loganaport, IN 46947-3192 (574) 753-7740

CLARK

Clark Co. Circuit Court Clerk 501 E. Court Avenue Jeffersonville, IN 47130 - 4090 (812) 285-6329

Clay Co. Circuit Court Clerk 609 E. National Ave., Rm 213 Brazil, IN 47834 (812) 448-9024

CLINTON

Clinton Co. Circuit Court Clerk 265 Courthouse Square Frankfort, IN 46041 - 1993 (765) 659-6335

CRAWFORD

Crawford Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 375 316 Court St. English, IN 47118 - 0375 (812) 338-2565

DAVIESS

Daviess Co. Circuit Court Clerk 200 E. Walnut Street P.O. Box 739 Washington, IN 47501 - 0739 (812) 254-8669

DEARBORN

Dearborn Co. Circuit Court Clerk 215 W. High Street Lawrenceburg, IN 47025 - 1909 (812) 537-8867

Decatur Co. Circuit Court Clerk 150 Courthouse Square Suite 244 Greensburg, IN 47240 - 2080 (812) 663-8223

DEKALB

Dekalb Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 230 100 S. Main Street Auburn, IN 46706 - 0230 (260) 927-4725

DELAWARE

Delaware Co. Circuit Court Clerk 100 West Main Street Muncie, IN 47305 (765) 747-7726

DUBOIS

Dubois Co. Circuit Court Clerk One Courthouse Square, Room 194 Jasper, IN 47546 - 3058 (812) 481-7037

ELKHART

hart Co. Circuit Court Clerk 101 North Main Street, Rm 204 Goshen, IN: 46526 (574) 535-6430

Fayette Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 607 Connersville, IN 47331 - 0607 (765) 825-1813

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Franklin Co. Circuit Court Clerk 459 Main Street Brookville, IN 47012 - 1486 (765) 647-5111

FULTON

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GIRSON

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GRANT

Grant Co. Circuit Court Clerk Courthouse 101 E. 4th Street

GREENE

Greene Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 229 Ricomfield IN 47424 - 0220

HAMILTON

Hamilton Co. Circuit Court Clerk 1 Hamilton County Square Suite 106 ville. IN 46060 - 2230

HANCOCK

Happook Co. Circuit Court Clerk 9 East Main Street Room 201 Greenfield, IN 46140 (317) 477-1109

HARRISON

Harrison Co. Circuit Court Clerk Courthouse, Room 203 300 North Capitol Avenue Corydon, IN 47112 - 1155 (812) 738-4289

HENDRICKS Hendricks Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 599 Danville, IN 46122 - 0599 (317) 745-9231

HENRY

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HUNTINGTON

Huntington Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 228 201 North Jefferson Street, Rm 201 Huntington, IN 46750 (260) 358-4819

Jackson Co. Circuit Court Clerk 111 South Main Street P.O. Box 122 Brownstown, IN 47220 - 0122 (812) 358-6117

Jasper Co. Circuit Court Clerk 115 West Washington St., Suite 204 Rensselaer, IN 47978 (219) 866-4927

JAY

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JEFFERSON

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KNOX

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KOSCIUSKO

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LAGRANGE

LaGrange Co. Circuit Court Clerk 105 North Detroit Street LaGrange, IN 46761 - 1801 (260) 499-6371

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LAPORTE

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Madison Co. Circuit Court Clerk 16 East 9th Street, Suite 213 Anderson, IN 46016 (765) 641-9457

MARION

Marion Co. Circuit Court Clerk 200 East Washington, W122 Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 327-5100 MARSHALL Marshall Co. Circuit Court Clerk

211 West Madison Street Plymouth, IN 46563 - 1762 (574) 935-8701 MARTIN Martin Co. Circuit Court Clerk 111 Main St. P.O. Box 120

MIAM

ami Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 184 Peru, IN 46970 - 0184 (765) 472-3901 ext. 256

ais. IN 47581

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OHIO

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ORANGE Orange Co. Circuit Court Clerk

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n Co. Circuit Court Clerk P.O. Box 146 Spencer, IN 47460 - 0146 (812) 829-5015

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RANDOLPH

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Rush Co. Circuit Court Clerk 101 East 1st Street P.O. Box 429 Rushville IN 46173 - 0429 (765) 932-2086

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STARKE

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STEUBEN

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Switzerland Co. Circuit Court Clerk Courthouse 212 West Main Vevay, IN 47043 - 1180 (812) 427-3175

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TIPTON

Tipton Co. Circuit Court Clerk 101 East Jefferson Tipton, IN 46072 - 1901 (765) 675-2795

LINION

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VANDERBURGH

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VERMILLION

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Warrick Co. Circuit Court Clerk Variet Co. Circuit Court Ci 1 County Square Suite 200 Boonville, IN 47601 - 1594 (812) 897-6163

99 Public Square, Ste 102 Salem, IN 47167

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WAYNE Wayne Co. Circuit Court Clerk 301 E. Main Street Richmond, IN 47374 (765) 973-9224

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WHITE

WHITTEY

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